AN

[Alm]anacke for the yeare of our LORD GOD, 1660.

[Bein]g the Bissextile or Leap-yeare: And
[...] since the Creation, 5609.

[Contain]ing many profitable Practises, and usefull
[...]; As of six in the hundred, of Retailing by the hun-
[...] measuring of timber, stone, board, glasse, &c. by the
[...] also measuring of Cloth, Wainscot, paving and pain-
[...] by the yard. The making and use of a singular new
[...] Ruler, and an excellent yard for the same pur-
[...] As also the making and use of a very perfect Water-
[...] of small charge, newly invented by this Author: With
[...] other things usefull, pleasant and profitable.

[Calcu]lated for the Meridian and Latitude of

[Clee]bury Mortimer, a Market Town in *Shropshire*. By
Francis Pigot, Mathematician, inhabitant of
the said Parish.

[...] caelum immensum, O pulcherrima regia divûm,
[...] pura es: quam perspicua & mirabilis, & quot
[...]ique syderibus variis ornata renides,
[...]ia cunctarum plenissima deliciarum, &c.

The Dominion of the Moon in Mans body, under the 12 Zodaicall constellations.

Aries, head and face.

Taurus, Neck and throat.

Cancer, Breast, stomach, and ribs.

Virgo, Bowels and belly.

Scorpio, Secret members

Capricorn, The knees.

Gemini, Armes, shoulders

Leo, Heart and back.

Libra, Reines and loynes.

Sagittarius, The thighes

Aquarius, The legs

Pisces, The feet.

The Contents of this ensuing Kalender.

EVery page conteins 6 Columns. 1. The daies of the in the. 2. Seven Letters of the Alphabet, standing seven daies of the week, whereof and being the nical Letter. In the 3. Some ancient Festivals expressed gotiation and Traffick. In the 4. The Moons place. In the hour, & minute of the Suns rising. The 6. the hour and of Sun setting at Cleobury and thereabouts, which doubled maketh the length of the day.

Common Notes, and Movable Feasts,

The Golden Number.	8	Easter day.	A
The Dominical Letters		Ascension day.	M
The Circle of the Sun	17	Whitsunday.	J
The Epact	28	Advent Sunday. D	
The Roman Indiction	13	Sundaies after Trin	

Of the priming of the Moon for ablectation.

THe Moon is said to be Primed when she is three daies and 18 ho And it is to be observed, that ancients have delivered for a tru such young Cattel as are weaned between the time of the change, end of the Prime, viz untill the Moon be primed as aforesaid, wil ject to turning and giddinesse in the head.

New Moon 2 day, about noon.
First quarter 8 day, at 9 in the night.
Full Moon 17 day, at 10 in the forenoon.
Last quarter 25 day, about 6 in the morn.
New Moon the 31 day, about 10 at night.

} A T3. of the Mov. Feasts for 28 years

				Anno	☉	Do.	G.	Ep.	Quinqua
New yea.day	8	5	3 55						
	8	4	3 56	1659	16	b	7	17	F. M ar.
Enoch.	8	3	3 57	60	17	a. g	8	28	13 4
	8	1	3 59	61	18	f	9	9	24
Edw. Depo.	8	0	4 0	62	19	e	10	20	9 1
Twelfe day.	7	59	4 1	63	20	d	11	1	
Felix e Jan.	7	57	4 3	64	21	c. b	12	12	21
1 sun. aft. Epi.	7	56	4 4	65	22	a	13	23	5
Paul. Her.	7	54	4 6	66	23	g	14	4	25
	7	53	4 7	67	24	f	15	15	17
Higinus.	7	5	4 8	68	25	e. d	16	26	2
	7	52	4 10	69	26	c	17	7	21
Hillary.	7	49	4 11	70	27	d	18	18	13
	7	47	5 13	71	28	a	19	29	6
2 sun. aft. Epi.	7	46	4 14	72	1	g. f	1	11	18
Marcel.	7	44	4 16	73	2	e	2	22	9
	7	42	4 18	74	3	d	3	3	1
Prisca.	7	41	4 19	75	4	c	4	14	14
	7	39	4 21	76	5	b. a	5	25	6
Sebastian.	7	37	4 23	77	6	g	6	6	25
Agnes.	7	35	4 25	78	7	f	7	17	10
3 sun. aft. Epi.	7	34	4 26	79	8	e	8	28	2
Terme begins	7	32	4 28	80	9	d. c	9	9	22
Timothy.	7	30	4 30	81	10	b	10	20	13
Conver. Paul	7	28	4 32	82	11	a	11	1	26
	7	26	4 34	83	12	g	12	12	18
	7	25	4 35	84	13	f. c	13	23	10
Valerius.	7	23	4 37	85	14	d	14	4	4
4 sun. aft. Epi.	7	21	4 39	86	15	c	5	15	14
Batild.	7	19	4 41						
	7	17	4 43	A.D.	☉ C.	D.L.	G.N.	Epr.	Shro.

First qu 7 day, about midnight.
Full Moon 16 day, near 4 in the morne.
Last quarter 23 day,, at 5 after noon.
} The re of the T

Sun rif. & at *Cleobury*. } and thereabouts.

M.d.	We.da.	D.anc. obser. for divers causes.	Sun rif.	Sun-fet.	A.D. Anno	Mr Easter day.	Ap Trinity Sund.	Ma	J.
1	d	Brigit.	7 15	4 45	1659		3 29		19
2	e	Purification.	7 13	4 47	60		22	17	2
3	f	Gilbert.	7 11	4 49	61		14	9	2
4	G	5 fun aft. Epi.	7 9	4 51	62	30		25	2
5	a	Dozothy.	7 7	4 53	63		19	14	2
6	b	Amand.	7 5	4 55	64		10		2
7	c		7 4	4 56	65	26	21	5	2
8	d	Apolont.	7 2	4 58	66		15	10	2
9	e	Scholaf.	7 0	5 0	67		7	2	2
10	f		6 58	5 2	68	22		2	2
11	G	6 fun.aft.Epi.	6 56	5 4	69		17	6	2
12	a	Terme ends.	6 54	5 6	70		11		2
13	b	Valent.	6 52	5 8	71		3 29	18	2
14	c		6 49	5 11	72		23	2	2
15	D	Fauftine.	6 47	5 13	73		7		2
16	e	Julian.	6 45	5 15	74	30	25		2
17	f		6 43	5 17	75		19	14	2
18	G	Septuagef.	6 41	5 19	76		4 30		2
19	a	Mildzed.	6 39	5 21	77	26	21		2
20	b		6 37	5 23	78		15	10	2
21	c	Cath. Pet.	6 35	5 25	79	31	26		2
22	d	Polycarp.	6 33	5 27	80		20	15	2
23	e		6 31	5 29	81		11	6	2
24	f	S. Mathiæ	6 29	5 31	82		3 29		2
25	G	Sexagef.	6 27	5 33	83		26	11	2
26	a		6 25	5 35	84		8	3	2
27	b	Augustine.	6 23	5 37	85	30	2		2
28	f		6 20	5 40	86		19	4	2
29							4 30		2

March hath xxxi. dayes.

Day				The Nobil. of Eng-
Day.	Feet	6 18	5 42	The Nobil. of Eng-
Cadwal B.	Head	6 16	5 44	land as they were
Maurice.	Head	6 14	5 46	in the year, 1638.
Strovesunday	Neck	6 12	5 48	
Enlebing.	Neck	6 10	5 50	Dukes
	Armes	6 8	5 52	Richmond.
Ashwednesday	Armes	6 6	5 54	2
	Should	6 4	5 56	Buckingham.
	Breast.	6 2	5 58	
Agapite.	Stom.	6 0	6 00	1 Marquesse.
1 sun. in Lent.	Heart	5 58	6 2	
Gregory.	Heart	5 56	6 4	Winchester.
Theodore.	Back	5 54	6 6	
	Bowels	5 52	6 8	Earls.
Longius.	Belly	5 50	6 10	
	Reins	5 48	6 12	1 Arundel and
Patrick.	Loyns	5 45	6 15	Surry.
2 sun. in Lent.	Reines	5 43	6 17	2. Oxford.
Joseph.	Secret.	5 41	6 19	3. Northumberland
	Memb.	5 39	6 21	4. Shrewsbury.
Bened lazas.	Thighes	5 37	6 23	5. Kent.
	Thighs	5 35	6 25	6. Darby.
Policarp.	Knees	5 33	6 27	7. Worcester,
	Knees	5 31	6 29	8. Rutland.
Annun. Mary	Legs	5 29	5 31	9. Cumberland.
Castor.	Legs	5 27	6 33	10. Suffex.
	Feet	5 24	5 36	11. Huntington.
	Feet	5 22	6 38	12. Bath.
Eustach.	Head	5 20	6 40	13. Southampton.
	Head	5 18	6 42	14. Bedford.
		5 16	6 44	15. Pembrook.

First quarter 8 day, about 2 in the morning.
Full Moon 15 day, at 9 in the forenoon.
Last quarter 22 day, about 6 in the morn.
New Moon 29 day, neer 8 in the morn.

1	G	4 sun. in Lent.	Neck	5 15	6 45		
2	a	Richard.	Neck	5 13	6 45		Earls.
3	b	Ambrose.	Armes	5 11	6 47		
4	c		Armes	5 9	6 49		
5	d		Breast	5 7	6 51	16	Hartford
6	e	Sextus.	Stom.	5 5	6 53	17	Essex
7	f	Egesippus.	Ribs	5 3	6 55	18	Lincoln.
8	G	5 sun. in Lent	Heart	5 1	6 57	19	Nottingam
9	a	Perpetuus.	Back	4 59	6 59	20	Suffolk.
10	b		Bowels	4 57	7 1	21	Dorset.
11	c	Julius.	Belly	4 55	7 3	22	Salisbury
12	d		Belly	4 53	7 5	23	Exeter.
13	e		Reins	4 51	7 7	24	Somerset.
14	f	Olisse.	Reins	4 49	7 9	25	Bridgew.
15	G	6 sun. in Lent.	Secret	4 48	7 11	26	Leicester
16	a	Isidore.	Memb.	4 46	7 12	27	Northam
17	b	Cosmi.	Thighes	4 44	7 14	28	Warwick
18	c		Thighs	4 43	7 16	29	Devonshi
19	d	Alphage.	Knees	4 41	7 17	30	Cambria
20	e		Knees	4 39	7 19	31	Marach
21	f	Simeon.	Legs	4 37	7 21	32	Carlile.
22	G	Easter day.	Legs	4 35	7 23	33	Denby.
23	a	St. George.	Feet	4 33	7 25	34	Bristol.
24	b		Feet	4 32	7 26	35	Middlesx
25	c	Marke Evan.	Feet	4 30	7 28	36	Anglesey
26	d		Head	4 28	7 30	37	H lland
27	e	Anastasius.	Head	4 27	7 32	38	Clare.
28	f		Neck	4 25	7 33	39	Bullinbr
29	G	Low sun.	Neck	4 23	7 35	40	Westm
30	a	Erkenwald.	Armes	4 22	7 37	41	Manchest
					7 38	42	Barkshire

May hath xxxi dayes.

First quarter 7 day, neer 7 in the morning.
Full Moon 14 day, at 7 afternoon.
Last quarter 21 day, about 11 before noon
New Moon about 9 at night the 28 day.

				Earls.
Philip & Jac.	Should	4 20	7 40	
	Armes	4 18	7 41	Earls.
Inven. Cru.	Breast	4 16	7 44	
	Stom.	4 15	7 45	43. Cleveland.
Gothard.	Heart	4 13	7 47	44. Mulgrave.
	Heart	4 12	7 49	45. Danby.
	Back	4 10	7 50	46. Monmouth.
	Bowels	4 8	7 52	47. Marleborough.
Terme begins	Belly	4 7	7 53	48. Rivers.
Theodore.	Reins	4 6	7 54	49. Lindsey.
	Loyns	4 4	7 56	50. Newcastle.
	Secret	4 3	7 57	51. Dover.
Theodore.	Memb	4 2	7 58	52 Peterborough.
	Thighes	4 1	7 59	53. Stanford.
	Thighes	4 00	8 00	54. Winchester.
Brandon.	Knees	3 59	8 1	55. Kingston.
	Knees	3 58	8 2	56. Carnarvon.
Dunstan.	Legs	3 57	8 3	57. Newport.
	Legs	3 55	8 5	58. Chesterfield.
	Feet	3 54	8 6	59. Thanet.
Julian.	Feet	3 53	8 7	60. St Albans.
	Head	3 52	8 8	61. Portland.
	Face	3 51	8 9	
Francis.	Neck	3 50	8 10	Viscounts,
	Neck	3 49	8 11	1. Mountague.
Bede.	Threat	3 48	8 12	2. Purbeck.
Rogat. Sun.	Armes	3 47	8 13	3 Say and Seal.
	Should	3 46	8 14	4. Wimbleton.
Nat. P. Charls.	Breast	3 44	8 14	5. Savage.
	Stom.	3 45	8 15	6. Conway.
Ascension,		3 44	8 16	7. Baning.

June hath xxx. dayes.

First quar. 5 day, near midnight.
Full Moon the 13 day about 3 in the morn.
Last quarter 19 day, about 6 at night.
New Moon 27 day, litle before 11 in the morn.

1	e	Nichomede.	Heart	3 44	8 16		
2	f	Martelin.	Heart	3 44	8 16	8. Cambden.	
3	g		Back.	3 43	8 17	9. Wentworth	
4	a	Terme ends	Bowels	3 43	8 17		
5	b		Belly	3 43	8 17	Baront.	
6	c	Melone.	Reines	3 42	8 18		
7	d		Reines	3 42	8 18	1. Aburgaven	
8	e	Medard.	Loins	3 42	8 18	2. Audley.	
9	f	Felician.	Secret	3 42	8 18	3. Delaware.	
10	g	Whitsunday.	Memb.	3 42	8 18	4. Barkley.	
11	a		Thighs	3 42	8 18	5. Morley,	
12	b		Thighs	3 42	8 18	6. Dacres.	
13	c	Anthony.	Knees.	3 42	8 17	7. Dudley.	
14	d	Valering.	Knees	3 42	8 18	8. Surton.	
15	e		Legs	3 42	8 18	9. Vaux.	
16	f	Osmund	Legs	3 43	8 17	10. Windsor.	
17	g	Trinity Sund.	Feet	3 43	8 17	11. Cromwel	
18	a		Feet	3 43	8 17	12. Euers.	
19	b		Head	3 44	8 16	13. Wharton	
20	c		Head	3 44	8 16	14. Willough	
21	d	Walbridge.	Neck	3 44	8 16	15. Paget.	
22	e	Terme begins	Neck	3 45	8 15	16. North,	
23	f		Armes	3 46	8 14	17. Shandos	
24	g	S. John Bapt.	Armes	3 46	8 14	18. Peter.	
25	a		Should.	3 47	8 13	19. Gerard,	
26	b		Breast	3 48	8 12	20. Spencer.	
27	c	Creseens.	Stom.	3 49	8 11	21. Stanhope	
28	d		Ribs	3 50	8 10	22. Arund of	
29	e	S. Peter	Heart	3 51	8 9	der.	
30	f		Back	3 51	8 9	23. Tenham.	

July hath xxxi. dayes.

First quar. 5 day, halt an houre after 1 after noon.
Full Moon 12 day, about 10 in the forenoon.
Last quar. 19 day, near 3 in the morn.
New Moon 27 day, about 2 in the morn.

	Theobald.	Bowels	3 52 8	8	
	Visit. Mar.	Bowels	3 53 8	7	Barons.
	Martin Tra	Belly	3 54 8	6	
		Reines	3 55 8	5	24. Brook.
	Iaselmus.	Loyns	3 57 8	3	25. Mountague.
		Secret	3 58 8	2	26. Gray.
	Elderberg.	Memb.	3 59 8	1	27. Dein'court.
	3 sun. aft. Trin.	Thighes	3 0 8	0	28. Roberts.
	Cyrillus.	Thighes	4 1 7	59	29. Craven.
		Knees	4 2 7	58	30. Faulkenbridge
	Terme ends	Knees	4 3 7	57	31. Lovelace.
		Legs	4 4 7	56	32. Paulet.
	Margaret.	Legs	4 6 7	54	33. Harvey.
	Bonavent.	Feet	4 7 7	53	34. Brudenel.
	4 sun. aft. Trin	Feet	4 9 7	51	35. Maynard.
	Osmond.	Head	4 10 7	50	36. Coventry.
		Head	4 12 7	48	37. Howard.
	Rossina.	Head	4 14 7	46	38 Goring.
		Neck	4 15 7	45	39. Mohun.
	Margaret	Neck	4 17 7	43	40. Savil.
		Arms	4 19 7	41	41. Dunsmore.
	Mary Mag.	Shold.	4 21 7	39	42. Powis.
		Breast	4 23 7	37	43. Herbert.
		Stom.	4 24 7	36	44. Cottington.
	S. James	Ribs	4 25 7	35	
		Heart	4 27 7	33	The west Saxon
	Mertha.	Back	4 28 7	32	Alured divided
		Bowels	4 30 7	30	England into shires,
	6 sun. aft. Trin.	Belly	4 32 7	28	and Henry the
	Ibbon Ma.	Belly	4 34 7	26	eighth did the
		Reines	4 36 7	24	

First quarter 4 day, about 1 in the morning.
Full Moon 10 day, near 5 in the afternoon.
Laſt quarter 17 day, about 2 afternoon.
New moon 25 day about 5 after noon.

1	c	Lammas.	Reines	4 38	7 22	ſame with W
2	d	Stephen.	Secret	4 40	7 20	
3	e		Memb.	4 42	7 18	The name of
4	f	Iuſtine.	Memb.	4 43	7 17	ſaid ſhiers,
5	♅	Gower Con.	Thighes	4 45	7 15	their diſtance
6	a		Thighs	4 47	7 53	London to the b
7	b		Knees	4 49	7 11	or middle of ev
8	c	Ciriak.	Knees	4 51	7 9	of the ſame ſhie
9	d		Legs	4 53	7 7	
10	e	Lawrence.	Legs	4 54	7 6	Shiers, mi
11	f		Feet	4 55	7 5	1. Barkſhire,
12	♅	Clare vir.	Feet	4 57	7 3	2. Bedfordſhire,
13	a		Head	4 59	7 1	3. Buckingam.
14	b		Head	5 1	6 59	4. Cambridge.
15	c	Aſſum. Mar.	Neck	5 3	6 57	5. Cheſhire.
16	d	Rochus.	Neck	9 5	6 55	6. Cornwall.
17	e		Armes	5 7	6 52	7. Cumberland
18	f	Helena.	Armes	5 10	6 50	8. Darbyſhire.
25	♅	Ludovic.	Should	5 11	6 49	9. Devonſhire.
20	a		Breaſt.	5 13	6 47	10. Dorſetſhire,
21	b	Bernard.	Stom.	5 15	6 45	11. Durham,
22	c		Heart	5 17	6 43	12. Eſſex.
23	d	Zacheus.	Heart	5 19	6 41	13. Goceſterſh
24	e	Barth. Apo.	Back	5 21	6 39	14. Hampſhire,
25	f		Bowels	5 23	6 37	15. Hartfordſh.
26	♅	Sepherine.	Belly	5 25	6 35	16. Herefordſh.
27	a		Reins	5 27	6 33	17. Hunting.
28	b	Dog da. end.	Reines	5 29	6 31	18. Kent.
29	c		Loyns	5 31	6 29	19. Lancaſhire,
30	d		Secret	5 34	6 26	20. Leiceſterſh
31	e	Cutburge.	Memb.	5 36	6 24	21. Lincolnſh.

First quarter 2 day, 30 min. after 6 in the morning.
Full Moon 9 day, 30 min. after one in the morning.
Last quar. 16 day, about 6 in the morn.
New Moon 24 day, about nine before noon.

Giles Abb.	Thighes	5 38	6 22	22. Middlesex.	008
11 sun aft. Tri.	Thighes	5 40	6 20	23. Notting.	095
Seraphia.	Knees	5 42	6 18	24. Northamp.	052
Gregory.	Knees	5 44	6 16	25. Northum.	210
	Legs	5 46	6 14	26. Norfolk.	072
	Legs	5 48	12	27. Oxfordsh.	045
Nat. Qu. Eliz.	Feet	5 50	6 10	28. Rutlandsh.	070
Nativ. Mary.	Feet	5 52	6 8	29. Shropshire.	120
12 sun. aft. Tri.	Head	5 54	6 6	30. Somersetsh.	102
Silb us.	Head	5 56	6 4	31. Staffordsh.	110
	Neck	5 58	6 2	32. Suffolk.	045
Prothus.	Neck	6 0	6 1	33. Sussex.	025
	Neck	6 2	5 58	34. Surrey.	002
Exal. Cruc.	Arms	6 3	5 57	35. Warwicksh	075
	Shold.	6 5	5 55	36. Westmorl	185
Lambert.	Breast	6 7	5 53	37. Wiltshire.	072
	Stom.	6 9	5 51	38. Worcester.	092
Hugh.	Heart	6 11	5 49	39. Yorkshire.	145
	Heart	6 13	5 47	40. Anglesea.	185
Fausta.	Back	6 15	5 45	41. Brecknock.	130
Matthew Apo.	Bowels	6 17	5 43	42. Cardigan.	135
	Belly	6 19	5 41	43. Cerdauth.	154
14 sun. aft. Tri.	Reines	6 21	5 39	44. Carnarvon.	175
	Reines	6 23	5 37	45. Denbysh.	160
	Loyns	6 25	5 35	46. Flintshire.	150
Cyprian.	Secret	6 27	5 33	47. Glamorg.	130
	Memb.	6 29	5 31	48. Mongomer.	135
	Thighs	6 31	5 29	49. Monmouth.	100
Michael Arch	Thighs	6 34	5 26	50. Merioner.	160
15 sun. aft. Tri.	Knees	6 35	5 25	51. Pembrook.	180

First quarter 1 day, about 6 at night.
Full Moon 8 day, at high-noon.
Last quarter 15 day, about midnight.
New Moon 24 day, at 1 in the morn.
First quarter 31 day, at 2 in the morning.

1	a	Remigius.	Knees	6 37	5 23	53. Radnor.
2	b		Knees	6 39	5 21	
3	c		Legs	5 41	5 19	Baronets were fi
4	d	Firacis.	Legs	6 43	5 17	created by Ki
5	e		Feet	6 45	5 15	James, and co
6	f	Fides.	Feet	6 47	5 13	nued by Charl
7	g	16 sun. af. Tri.	Head	6 49	5 11	they are heredi
8	a	Pelagius.	Head	6 51	5 9	ry dignities.
9	b		Neck	6 54	5 6	
10	c		Neck	6 56	5 4	Knight of the G
11	d	Burchard.	Armes	6 58	5 2	ter, instituted
12	e		Should.	6 59	5 1	King Edward
13	f	Edwa. Tran.	Breast	7 2	4 58	third, and are
14	g	17 sun. at. Tri.	Stom.	7 4	4 56	in number. T
15	a	Wolfran.	Ribs	7 6	4 54	Ensign is a Bl
16	b		Heart	7 8	4 52	Garter, buckled
17	c		Back	7 10	4 50	the left leg, on
18	d	St Luke.	Bowels	7 12	4 48	these words
19	e	Justre. Win.	Bowels	7 14	4 46	embroidered, H
20	f	Ursula.	Belly.	7 16	4 44	soit qui mal.y pu
21	g	18 sun. af. Tri.	Reins	7 18	4 42	about their nea
22	a		Loyns	7 19	4 41	they weare a bl
23	b		Secret	7 21	4 39	ribband, at the
24	c	Terme begins	Memb.	7 23	4 37	of which hangs
25	d		Thighes	7 25	4 35	picture of St G
26	e		Thighs	7 27	4 33	on whose day th
27	f	Tran. John.	Thighs	7 29	4 31	are installed,
28	g	Simon & Jude	Knees	7 3	4 29	Knights of the B
29	a		Knees	7 32	4 28	brought into E
30	b		Legs	7 34	4 26	by Hen 4 1399 th
31	c		Legs	7 36	4 24	are created only

Full Moon 7 day, about 1 in the morning.
Last quarter 14 day, about 9 at night.
New Moon 22 day, at 3 in the afternoon.
First quarter 29 day, about 10 in the forenoon.

b	All Saints	Feet	7	37	4 23	the coronation of
c	All Souls.	Feet	7	39	4 21	K. and Q and the
d		Head	7	41	4 19	installation of the
e	Amantius.	Head	7	43	4 17	P. of *Wales*, & wear
f	Powd. Treaf.	Neck	7	44	4 16	about their necks
g	Leonard.	Neck	7	46	4 14	carnation ribband.
c	Claudius.	Armes	7	48	4 12	The union of the
d		Armes	7	49	4 11	Scottish Families.
e		Should.	7	51	4 9	Great contention
f	Theodofius.	Breaft	7	52	4 8	for the Kingdom of
g	Martinus.	Stom.	7	53	4 7	Scotland, betwixt
a		Heart	7	54	4 6	the *Baliots* and the
c		Heart	7	56	4 4	*Brufes*, for 84.years
c	Erkenwald.	Back.	7	57	4 3	but afterward uni-
d		Bowels	7	59	4 1	ted in the person of
e	Edmund.	Belly	8	0	4 0	*Robert Stuart*, who
f	Gelafius.	Reins	8	2	3 58	married the eldeft
g	22 fun. at. Tri	Reins	8	3	3 57	Sifter of *David*
a		Loyns	8	4	3 56	*Brufe*, and the heir
b		Secret	8	6	3 54	of that family, he
c	Cecilia.	Memb.	8	7	3 53	himfelfe being heir
d	Clemens.	Thighes	8	8	3 52	unto the *Baliots*,
e		Thighes	8	9	3 51	1371.
f	Katherine.	Knees	8	10	3 50	The like in *Eng.*
g	23 fun.af. Tri.	Knees	8	11	3 49	betwixt *York* and
a		Legs	8	12	3 48	*Lancafter*, wherein
b		Legs	8	13	3 47	were fought feven-
c	Term ends.	Feet	8	14	3 46	teen pitched fields,
d		Feet	8	14	3 46	in which there pe-
g	Andrew	Head	8	15	3 45	rished 8.Kings and
						Princes.

Full Moon the **6** day at 4 in the afternoon.
Last quarter 14 day, at 7 in the afternoon.
New Moon 22 day, about 3 in the morning.
First quarter 28 day, about 7 at night.

1	f	Loy. Bishop.	Head	8 15	3 45	forty Dukes,
2	G	Candidus.	Neck	8 16	3 44	quesses and B
3	a	Advent sund.	Neck	8 16	3 44	200000 of the
4	b	Barbara	Neck	8 17	3 43	mon people, b
5	c		Armes	8 18	3 43	Bar. and Gen.
6	D	Nicholaus.	Should.	8 18	3 42	it was compose
7	e		Breast	8 18	3 42	Hen. 7. heir of
8	f	Concep M.	Stom.	8 18	3 42	house of Lanc.
9	G	Joachimus.	Heart	8 18	3 42	married Eliza
10	a		Heart	8 18	3 42	daughter and
11	b		Back.	8 18	3 42	unto K. Edw.
12	c		Bowels	8 18	3 42	.th of the hous
13	D	Lucia.	Belly	8 18	3 41	York, Anno,1485
14	e		Reines	8 18	3 42	Of the union
15	f	Wolfran.	Reines	8 18	3 42	tween England
16	G	O sapientia.	Reins	8 17	3 42	Scotland, in
17	a		Secret	8 17	3 43	person of K. Ja
18	b		Memb.	8 17	3 43	the sixt King
19	c	Gracian.	Thighs	8 16	3 44	Scotland, who
20	D		Thighs	8 16	3 44	heir unto Marg
21	e	S. Thomas.	Knees.	8 15	3 45	eldest daugh
22	f		Knees	8 15	3 45	unto Hery the
23	G	Victor bir.	Legs	8 14	3 46	venth, was adm
24	a		Legs	8 13	3 47	ted to the Engl
25	D	Christ born	Feet	8 13	3 47	Throne, after
26	c	St Stephen	Feet	8 12	3 48	death of Queen
27	D	St Iohn -	Feet	8 11	3 49	lizabeth, An.16
28	e	Innocents	Head	8 10	3 50	and made of t
29	f		Head	8 9	3 51	Kingdoms but o
30	G		Neck	8 8	3 52	Monarchy.
13	a	Silvester.	Neck	8 7	3 53	

The Earth is divided into four principall parts, *viz.*
Europa, Afia, Africa, and America.

America,	Afia into China,	America hath two
Italy,	Perfia, part of Mof-	parts, Mexicana &
France,	covia and Tartaria	Parvana.
Spain,		
Denmark,	Africa is bounded	The names of the
Norway,	with the midland	Seas.
Swedeland,	Sea, and the red	1. Ocean Sea,
Mofcovia,	Sea, and hath fix	2. Mediterraneum.
Polonia,	Provinces.	3. Mare Majore,
Hungaria,	Egypt.	4. Cafpium mare,
Clavonia	Barbaria,	5. Eaft Indian Sea
and Grecia, and	Æthiopia,	6. Red Sea.
hath 8 Ilands,	Nubia,	7. Perfian Sea.
	Abfmies,	8. South Sea,
	Atonomoropa,	9. Narrow Sea.

A Table fhewing the Moons comming to South every day of her age, according to her mean motion, and to know the hour of the night by the moon on any Sun diall.

	At South	
16	12	48
17	1	36
18	2	24
19	3	12
20	4	0
21	4	48
22	5	30
23	6	24
24	7	12
25	8	0
26	8	48
27	9	36
28	10	24
29	11	12
30	12	0

For the hour of the Night.

The Moon fhining upon any Sun diall, mark her fhadow, and if it be paft the hour of 12. add thereunto the Moons fouthing, gotten by this Table, and the Sun is the hour of the night; but what hours and minutes it wants of 12. fubftract from the Moons fouthing, and the remainder is the hour of the night. You muft fubftract fo many minutes as there be halfe hours paft 12. and add fo many minutes as be halfe hours, as the fhadow wants of 12.

Of

AS the annuall circuit of the Moon, every year commeth too short of the Sun by eleven daies, so by adding the elevens yearly one to another, and casting away thirty, the remainder is called the Epact, which taketh its beginning yearly the first day of March.

To know the age of the Moon by the said Epact.

ADd unto the said Epact the number of months, from the beginning of March, together with the month wherein you seek, and also the number of daies past, of that same month wherein you seek, and the sum of this addition will yield you the just age of the Moon. As for Example. I would know the age of the Moon the seventeenth day of January, 1659. The Epact is six, the number of months 11. the daies of the month wherein you seek, 17. which added, make 34. whereof 30. substracted, there remaineth 4. the just age of the Moon that very day, and this Addition or Change of the Epact begins the first of March.

There will happen no visible Eclipses in this our Horizon during this present yeare 1660.

AERIS Mutatio.

PRedictions of the weather are found to be so various and uncertaine; especially in an Island, as England, Scotland, and Ireland, because in one day so many sorts of weather. For the vaporous mixture of the Sea, and the mutabilitie of the winds, permit no certainty (as experience daily teacheth) And often commeth an unexpected wind, yet none knoweth from whence it commeth, or whether it goeth: and carries the spungy Nubes into a far remote Climate, and so the Predictor is deluded, and reputed but a Mend--ax, though never good Smith in his life. So concluding with Cato; Mitto arcana Deo, &c.

AN APPENDIX:

Or, the latter Part of this *Almanack*, for this present year, 1660.

Courteous Reader,

Aving written many Books of this sort heretofore; and also having been earnestly perswaded yearly by persons of worth and quality, as also common Artificers; for their assistence, in proceeding to their attaining of the Noble Sciences of Astronomy and Geometry, to deliver some Expressions, and brief Expositions of some Astronomical and Geometrical terms necessary for the furtherance of their intent and purpose. Which request, now at length, I am willing to perform, instead of things of less value, in my former books expressed; remembring that noble saying of an Ancient Author, *Non nobis nati sumus, sed partim patriæ,* &c.

Cosmography is the description of the whole World, *viz.* Heaven and Earth, and all that is therein contained; and it comprehendeth four special kindes of Knowledge, *viz.* Astronomy, Astrology, Geography, and Chorography. Astronomy tends to the consideration of the motions and magnitude of the Heavens and Stars, as well fixed as movable. Astrology is a Science, which by considering the motions, aspects, and influences of the Stars, doth foresee and prognosticate things to come. Geography is the knowledge to describe the whole Earth, and all places therein contained. Chorography is the description of some particular places, as a Region, an Isle, a City, a Town, or the like. So much very briefly of the greater part.

Now of some particulars of the lesser sort; As a Point, in Latine *Punctus,* is taken to be indivisible, without length, breadth, or depth; as this spot - a little, is a length without breadth or deepness; as this —— a surface or superficies hath onely length and breadth without deep-

B   ness,

ness. A Plane is a flat, having an absolute like situation and constitution. An Angle is the concourse of two or more. A right Angle is the meeting of two L making a true Square corner. A sharp Angle or an Angle, is lesser then a right, or a square Angle. A Angle is greater then the right or square Angle, and called obtuse. A Triangle, is a figure of three corn angles. A Circle is a round figure made by turning Comp. ses about from the place where you began it come to the same place again : It is compared to Idea, or shape of Gods mind, which hath neither ning nor ending : The Center, or middle Point wh is every where equally distant from the same Circle circumference of a Circle, is the very outmost edge of, being always equidistant from the fixed Center as aforesaid. Any part of which circumference, is an Arch ; the quantity whereof is known by the of degrees it containeth. The Diameter is the straight Line that can be drawn within a circle, and through the said center, from side to side. The Se meter of a circle, is half the Diameter of the same So much for the definition of some Geometrical Now some few Astronomical, and so to the use and of the same.

That the great and vast frame and fabrick of the is round, may be proved by three Reasons. 1. By the parison it hath with the cheif Idea, or shape of Gods as aforesaid. 2. By aptness of moving, as well as raining ; for round things move aptest, and contain 3. Necessity proveth it to be round ; for if it had Nooks, and Corners, it could not be so apt to turn and in turning about, it would leave void and emp ces, which nature denieth and abhorreth ; for no nature can be without a body, nor a body without This great round frame is turned upon two firm movable Hooks, or as it were Hinges, called in Cardines mundi, and in Greek Poli, derived of Polo, For as the door turneth upon the h oks, or

Wheel upon the Axle-tree; so the World turneth upon these two Poles, whereof the one is fixed in the North, and the other in the South. The North Pole is called *Polus articus*, and the South Pole called *Polus antarticus*, through which Poles, from the one to the other, passeth a right imaginative Line, called the Axle-tree of the World, about which it turneth continually, as aforesaid.

Furthermore, it is to be understood, that this huge fabrick or Frame, called the World, containeth Eleven Spheres or Heavens, called the Celestial Part; which are these ascending, first, the *Moons* sphere; secondly, the sphere of *Mercury*; thirdly, the sphere of *Venus*; the fourth, the sphere of the *Sun*; the fifth, the sphere of *Mars*; the sixth, the sphere of *Jupiter*; the seventh, the sphere of *Saturn*; the eighth, the sphere of the fixed Stars, commonly called the Firmament; the ninth, called the second Movable or the Chrystaline Heaven; the tenth, called the First Movable; and the eleventh is called the Imperial Heaven, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. The Elemental part containeth the Four Elements, *viz.* The Element of Fire, which is next under the sphere of the *Moon*; and next to that downward, is the Element of Air; and next to that, the Element of Water; and next to that, the Earth, which is the lowest of all; on which we live, move, and have our Being, through the mercy and goodness of our good God.

Of the Imperial Heaven.

This heaven (as ancient Divines affirm) is emmoveable, and being created the first day by God, was by him immediately replenished with his ministers, the holy Angels, and is most fine, and pure in substance, most round of shape, most great in quantity, most clear in quality, and most high and eminent in place.

Of the tenth Heaven, called in Latine *Primum bobile*, or the first moveable.

This is also of a most pure, clear & transparent substance

stance

ſtance, without Stars, and it continually mo
with an equall motion, from Eaſt to Weſt: ma
its Revolution, in 24 hours : being otherwiſe c
the Diurnall, or daily moving.

Of the Ninth heaven:

This heaven is alſo of a cleare ſubſtance,
without Stars, having two movings, the one
Eaſt to Weſt, upon the poles of the World
other from Weſt to Eaſt, upon his own p
turning ſo ſlowly about, by the latter motion: t
maketh but one degree in 100 years, and finiſhet
full Revolution in 36000 years.

Of the Eighth heaven.

This heaven is otherwiſe called the firman
and is moſt beautifully adorned with all the
Stars which are called fixed, becauſe they are
ned in this ſpheare, or heaven, like viſible kne
a knotted board, having no moving of themſe
but are moved according to the moving of t
ſpheare or heaven, wherein they are fixed. I
demand why all theſe ſeverall heavens ſeem
the eye to be but as one entire tranſparent circl
one ſingle piece of glaſſe, that is becauſe the
moſt cleare, and tranſparent, like unto the
glaſſe, or Chriſtall, through which the ſight
eaſily pierce, though there were never ſo many c
or covers of ſuch or the ſame cleare ſubſtance,
ring one another as the ſcales of an Onion : fo
theſe heavens encloſe each other : for if you c
Onion athwart and behold the circles therein
may ſee a perfect repreſentation, of the encloſ
the ſaid heavens, one within the other.

Of the thickneſs of theſe heavens or ſph
wherein each of theſe forenamed Planets

...that of the Moon containeth in thickness.
105232 ½ miles.

The sphere of Mercury containeth 255372 ½

Venus. 3374494

Sol. 343996

Mars. 26308800

Jupiter. 1899654

Saturn. 19904154

And of necessitie, these thicknesses are required: otherwise they could not contain each one his Star, there is no fixed Star so little but that it is farr greater in compass, then the whole Earth: neither is there any Planet or wandring Star, but that it is greater then the Earth, except the Moon, Venus and Mercury.

The Sun is greater then the Earth. 166 times

... is bigger then the Earth. 95 times.

... is bigger then the Earth. 91 times.

... is bigger then the Earth 2 times.

... is lesser then the Earth. 39 times

The Moon is the lowest of the Pla-⎞
...nd is lesser then the Earth 42 48790 miles.
...s and is distant from the Earth. ⎠

Thus have I briefly touched, some such necessary ..., definitions, and appellations, as I was ...estly desired, being as an Introduction, to the ...ers purpose. And now to the practick part of ...metricall operation.

...uch a combination, and affinitie there is be-...en Arithmetick & Geometry, that the whole na-..., and property of the one cannot well be con-...ed and taught without the other, as appeareth by ...e figurate numbers, that to participate of both natures.

natures. Whereupon, some have called it a Ci
metricall number. Now a Figure, as Eucl
saith, is contained with one or more bounds; a
circle, contained with one line called a peripheri
triangle bounded with 3 lines, a quadrate with
lines. Also, in solid bodies as a cube bounded w
6 equal surfaces, and a prisma bounded with 6
equal surfaces ; a rational figure is that which be
multiplyed of two numbers, the product then
sheweth the Area ; as for example, suppose a co
quadrangle were to be measured, the one side be
14, the other 12, multiply these sides, the one by
other, viz 14 by 12, the product being 168, is
Area or superficiall content thereof in Inches, f
Yards, Elles, Paces or Perches according to p
intent to denominate. For places according to t
divers nature and qualitie are measured by div
and sundry kindes of measure, afore recited. N
these measures being defined by Act of Parliam
I will acquaint you wi'h the words of the Sta
(for your further satisfaction;) It is ordained, b
the Statute that 3 Barly corns dry and roun
make an Inch, 12 Inches do make a Foot, 3
do make a Yard, 5 Yards and an half do mal
Perch, 40 Perches in length and 4 in breadth
make an Acre. d w. 1 ye. 33. By the Foo
measure Timber, Board and Glasse ; a
therefore of flat measure, is a rectangled Squ
12 Inches long, and 12 Inches broad, viz. a f
of Board is a plane, containing 144 squ
Inches, for such is the product of 12 by 12. Ob
that the breadth is easily had, the length not so ea
unless the breadth be 12 Inches, for then so much
length serveth for a Foot square; but if the bre
happen to be more or less then 12, the length

 may not so easily found; for some Art must then be so for the finding out of the length. Admit the length given were 9 Inches, how will you finde the length? why, you must divide 144 by 9 and your quotient will be 16 Inches, the length desired; the same must you do with every other breadth.

And because many that desire this practice of measuring, nor sufficiently experienced in Arithmetick, I have for their like, and for their aid added this Table.

Inches in length	Parts of Inches
144	0
72	0
48	0
36	0
28	9
24	0
20	7
18	0
16	0
14	5
13	1
12	0
11	1
10	3
9	7
9	0
8	5
8	0
7	7
7	2
6	10
6	6
6	3
6	0

The use of this Table.

Find the breadth of your board or glasse in the Columne on the left hand, and over against the same in a right line, you have the length of a foot in Inches, and parts of Inches.

Example, against 5 Inches is placed 28 Inches, and 9 parts of one Inch, and so much is the length of a Foot.

Also 10 Inches, against which standeth 14 Inches, and 5 parts, so much is the length of a Foot.

Likewise 20 Inches against which is 7 Inches, 2 parts for a Foot, and so of the rest.

An English Mile containeth	An Acre
1560 Yards	Poles 160
5280 Feet	Yards 4840
63360 Inches	Feet 43560
190080 Barley Corns	Inc. 6272640

Of

Of measuring Timber by the foot.

By the Foot we do measure Timber, but Timber being a solid body of three dimensions, viz. length, breadth and thickness, by a Foot of Timber we understand here a Cube of 12 Inches square, that is, a Foot of Timber doth containe 1728 square Inches. Here commonly two dimensions are given; to wit breadth and thickness; the length sought; if a square piece of Timber be 12 Inches thick and 12 Inches broad, there's no question but 12 Inches of length must make a foot. Or a every 12 Inches of that piece shall make a Foot of Timber. But if the breadth and thickness do vary never so little from these two cases nominated by the Statute, although the breadth be equall to the thickness, because its above or under 12 Inches, here presently ariseth a question, what length is required to make a square Foot of that breadth and thickness. For although many Carpenters have upon their Rules or upon some peece of parchment or paper measures supposed to be true, yet by calculating the one false and pricking out the other by another Rule that is not true many errors are committed, as some of them own company have confessed. Now because that most men, that have occasion to use this skil of measuring do not understand how these Tables or Rules be made, I think it not amiss here to set down by the former grounds, as I have done before for board measure, the manner of calculating and making the same: the Rule for calculation therefore, whereby this is performed is thus. If by the product of the breadth and thickness groes, you divide the Cube of 12, that is, 1728 Inches, the quotient will shew the length required to make a Foot of Timber. The formes of Timber which are to be measured

commonly called Parallele pipida oblonga: long ... or Cylinders, round trees unsquared, for the ... I have in some briefe manner handled. And concerning the latter, namely the Cylinder or ... ured peice of Timber; The way commonly ... (though not very true) is to gird the round ... of Timber with a string, and so doubling the ... to take the fourth part thereof for the true ... thereof. For example, suppose a Tree be 48 ... about, by girt Measure. and 12 Inches to ... for the true square thereof: but this is ... false, as you may see by some little Circle being ... up after the former common way. Suppose ... compass to be 44 Inches, and the diameter of ... 14 Inches; and this is according to that ... as 7 to 22, so the diameter to the compass. ... fore multiply the half of the compass being ... half the diameter which is 7, the true con... will be 154 Inches. Whereas if you had ... a quarter of the compass which is 11, for ... square root of the Circle, this multiplyed in ... would yeild but 121 Inches, which wants ... ches of the true content, so that there would ... above a fift part thereof, and so of any o... round Timber measured by this erroneous ... non rule. I say somewhat above a fifth part ... be given away. All that can be said in de... of this custome is, that although most Trees ... round, yet they must be hewed square, be... they can be fit Timber, which causeth waste ... derable. But for the ease and benefit of ... unskilfull, I am willing to adde this Table ... Timber measure, which will very much pleasure ... meafure,

ij   A

A Table for measuring square Timber.

Square	10 Inches foo.inc.	12½ · 0 foo.inc.	25 a quart. foo.inc.	37½ · 0 foo.inc.	50 hal.inc. 100.inc.	62½ · foo.inc.	75 3 quart. foo.inc.
2	1600	149	137	17 2	119	10 11	103
3	9 00	8 6	8 0	76	7 1	6 9	6 5
4	inc.par.	inc.par.	inc.par.	nc.par.	inc par.	inc.par.	inc.par.
5	69 12	65 79	62 70	59 82	57 13	54 62	52 27
6	48 07	47 6	44 23	42 52	40 90	39 38	37 93
7	35 20	34 4	32 88	31 77	30 72	29 72	28 77
8	27 00	26 18	25 39	24 64	23 92	23 23	22 57
9	21 34	20 75	20 20	19 66	19 15	18 65	18 18
10	17 28	16 86	16 45	16 6	15 68	15 31	14 96
11	14 28	13 96	13 65	13 36	13 7	12 78	12 51
12	12 00	11 76	11 52	11 29	11 6	10 85	10 64
13	10 22	10 4	9 85	9 66	9 48	9 31	9 14
14	8 82	8 66	8 51	8 36	8 22	8 8	7 95
15	7 69	7 56	7 44	7 31	7 19	7 6	6 96
16	5 75	6 65	6 5	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 16
17	5 98	5 89	5 8	5 72	5 64	5 56	5 49
18	5 34	5 26	5 19	5 12	5 5	4 98	4 92
19	4 79	4 72	4 66	4 60	4 54	4 48	4 43
20	4 32	4 26	4 20	4 16	4 11	4 6	4 1
21	3 91	3 86	3 82	3 77	3 73	3 69	3 65
22	3 57	3 53	3 49	3 45	3 41	3 37	3 34
23	3 27	3 23	3 20	3 16	3 13	3 9	3 6
24	3 0						

The use of this Table.

First find out the number of **Inches**, that the **square piece of Timber is of**, on the left side

...under the title of square, and in the next
...thereunto adjoyning over against the same
...your length desired, if the square of your
...even Inches. But if it be Inches and
... or Inches, quarters, and halfe quarters,
...as before) find the whole Inches on the left
...this Table, right against which toward the
...and proceed on till you come under the other
...your square, whether it be half quarter, as
...2 2 or quart:as under 25. or half Inches as
...and you have your length desired. And you
...further observe, that 100 of these parts make
...Example, suppose a peice of Timber be
...square, you may finde over against the
...16 Foot, for the length of the Foot ; if 3
...and a half quar. square, then 14 Foot and
...es in length makes a Foot. if 3 Inches and
...square, then 11 Foot and 9 &c. so the like of any
...from 3 Inches unto 24 Inches.

Certain briefe Notes concerning the year
and the parts thereof.

...solaris, the solar year is the space of time
...ich the Sun departing from any part of the
...circle line, cometh to the very same point again.
...Astronomers doe make divers divisions of the
...year ; first saying, that it is either Astrono-
...ll or Politicall. Secondly the Astronomicall
...is either Tropicall, or Syderal. Thirdly.
...Tropicall is either equall or unequall. All which
...have in a manner one self definition, saving
...the Tropicall year taketh its beginning from
...vernall Equinoctiall point, and the Syderall
...from the former Star of the Rams horn, and
...differ chiefly in quantity. The former containeth
365 dayes,

265 dayes, 5 hours 49' 15ʹ and 46ᴵᴵᴵ the b...
contains 365 dayes 42 38ʹʹ 27ʹʹᴵ

The Julian year, is that which we nse at this p...
sent day, which of all other years raweth nigh...
the Tropicall year; for this consisteth of 365 day...
and six hours, which six hours, if it should...
reckoned every year, it would breed a great conf...
sion, and therefore it is reckoned at the end of eb...
fourth yeare, which year consisteth of 366 day...
For 4 times 6 hours makes 24 hours, whichis
whole naturall day, whereof that yeare is called...
Leap year, and this Julian yeare is said to be t...
fold, viz. Common and Bissextile, the first contai...
ing 365 dayes, the latter 366 dayes, and this w...
Bissextile is compound of bis and sextus, becau'e t...
sixth day, next before the Kalends of March, is tw...
repeated, which is the 25 of February, upon wh...
day the Feast of St Matthias then falleth. The ye...
containeth twelve moneths of the Sun, thirt...
moneths of the Moon, fiftie two weeks, &c.

Furthermore, there be two Cardinal Circles
Revolutions of years, upon the knowledge wher...
all the operations both of the Julian and Gregor...
Kalender do depend. The first is the Circle of t...
Sun, or the Revolution of 28 years, in which ti...
the Dominicall, or Sunday letters are carried roun...
so that all the positions of the Sun, and all the fe...
val solemnities of the Church, are upon the fam...
dates of the week that they were on 28 years befo...
The other is the Circle of the Moon for the space...
19 years, in which the Moon returns to the f...
same day of the Sun that she was in 19 years befo...
which hath caused some folkes too fondly to affi...
that the Almanack calculated for this year w...
serbe again in every point exactly the same time...

to come, and so forward yearly quite along
which is most untrue. It is called the Golden
Number, because it was wont to be written in the
Kalender in letters of Gold, right at that day where
the Moon changed.

For the satisfaction of those who affirm that Shrove-
tuesday is alwaies in February, and that the Moon
constantly changeth in that moneth, to remove this
their mistake, I have adjoyned this Table by which
knowing only the Golden Number, they may know
when the Moon changeth in February, and when

New Moons in February, Moneth dayes.

00, 19, 8, 27, 17, 5, 23, 12, 2, 20, 9, 00.

Golden Number or Prime.

8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

And observe that whensoever the Golden
Number is 8, there will be no change of the Moon
in February that year, unless it that be the Domi-
nical letter that same year, and then the change will
fall in the forenoon of the first day, as it was 1603,
and as it will be 1698, then the Moon will change
the first day of February in the forenoon, which chan-
geth notwithstanding we repute to be in January,
because we reckon the day to begin at noon (accor-
ding to the order and Custome of Astronomers) and
therefore Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday in both
those years, and all others of the same kinde, falls not
untill the 6 of March following, which is five weeks
after.

Of the natural causes of Watry Meteors.
Of Rain.

Rain is a cold vapor, an Earthly humor drawn
from the Earth and waters by vertue of the Sun,

into

into the middle Region of the Air, where
the extremity of cold, it is thickned into
a cloud, and after being diffolved, falleth
Earth, and watereth the fame, & maketh it

Of the Rainbow.

The Rainbow is made by the sun-beams,
upon the hollow cloud when their edge is repe
beaten back against the fun, by the mixture of
air and fire, light together, thereupon appeard
riety of admirable beautiful colors pleafant to

Of Frost and Dew.

It is a cold moift vapor, a little way draw
the day time, through the faint heat of the Su
fently at night it defcendeth again upon the
and is called Dew; but if by means of extre
it be congealed and frozen, it becometh froft.

Of Hail.

In the diffolving of a cloud into water, a
into drops of Rain, thefe drops freezing, in
ing maketh Hail; the bigher it cometh, the
and rounder at the fall.

Of Snow.

Snow is a moift vapor, drawn into the
Region of the Air, then condenfed in a cloud,
fcending thence through the cold Region frez
fo lyeth a certain time upon the Earth, and
diffolved into water again, as it was before.

Of Wind.

Wind is nothing elfe but many exha
drawn from the Earth, and inforced here an
and runneth ftiling along upon the face of the

Of Earthquakes.

Plenty of winds gotten into the bowels, b
caves of the Earth, by the violent breaking
them openeth the ground, and at the clofing

...cauſeth the ſame to quake, oʒ as 'twere totter ...ſhake. And therefoʒe much quiet in the Air, and ...abſence of winds, are evident token of Earth-...

Of Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder is an exhalation hot and dʒy, mixed with ...iſture, carried up into the middle Region of the ..., and there incloſed in the body of a Cloud; ...theſe two contraries, Fire and Water being ...up together in one Room cannot agrææ, but fall ...ſtrife, till they have bʒoken the Pʒiſon wherein ...y are ſhut; ſo that the Fire and Water cracking ...Cloud with great violence, bʒeak out thereof, ...king that loud noiſe that we call Thunder; and ...Fire is the Lightning; the Thunder is firſt, ...ugh the Lightning be firſt ſææn; and why ſo? ...auſe the Senſe of Sææing is befoʒe the Senſe of ...earing; as foʒ inſtance foʒ the firſt, you ſææ oʒ ...her bear what rumbling noiſe the red-hot Iʒon ...aketh being put into the Smiths cooling trough: ...nd foʒ the latter, you may ſææ the fire when a piece ...diſcharged befoʒe you can hear the repoʒt. And ...u muſt note, that there are many ſozts of Light-...ings; that which is dʒy, doth not burn but cleave, ...nt, and tear, divide and part; that which is moiſt ...urneth not likewiſe, but blaſteth and changeth the ...alour oʒ complexion, but that which is clear is of a ...range operation; full veſſels are emptied by it, ...ithout periſhing the veſſel; it melteth money in ...e Purſe, and bʒeaketh the Swoʒd in the Scabbard, ...t not bʒeaking either Purſe oʒ Scabbard, melteth ...Bar; it bʒeaketh and diſjoynteth the Bones with-...n the fleſh, yet bʒeaketh not the Fleſh; many ſuch ...e dangerous effects it pʒoduceth, too long here to ...xpʒeſs.

Of

Of the Comets or Night flames.

A Comet is a flame working in a dry hot ſmo halſtion, drawn up into the higheſt part of the there being ſet on fire, being a combuſtible ſtance, continueth flaming, and ſparkling, u its matter be conſumed, and then it ceaſeth fla

Of the Suns Eclipſe.

The Eclipſe of the Sun is nothing elſe but th reçt putting of the body of the Moon between light and the ſun, which happneth onely at the ch By this it may be gathered, that the darkne Chriſts death was not natural, but ſupern becauſe it then was Full Moon, as Scrip wit neſs, which inforced Dioniſius Areopagita at th of his paſſion, to ſpeak thus. Aut Deus natura pa aut mundi machina diſſolvetur,

Of the Moons Eclipſe.

The Eclipſe of the Moon is, becauſe the S ſo then in a contrary point to the Moon, then be fall inforceth the ſhadow of the Earth to ob ſome part of her light from our ſight.

Memorable Chronologies.

Since the Norman Conqueſt.	
Since the expulſion of the Danes.	
Since the entrance of the Danes,	
Since Hengiſtus, and the Erection of the Saxion Kingdom	
Since the departure of Proconſul Actius, and the Rom ons.	
Since Chriſts Nativity.	

Of the circuits of England and Wales.

Henry the Second toward the end of his Reign, divided th Kingdom into Six ſeveral Circuits, and for the Adminiſtra Juſtice, and tryal of cauſes betwixt men and men for the bett and comfort of his Subjects, he appointed certain Judges, w every year, to ride and travel through thoſe Circuits, which and order is carefully continued unto this day. Henry the Eigh the ſame in the Principality of Wales, which he divided into thr cuits and appointed Itinerary Judges to ride through them, year, and to adminiſter Juſtice in England and Wales. A d is 24 hours artificial from Sun riſing to Sun-ſet, an hour 60 mi 30 min. a quarter of an hour 15 min, 3 quarters of an hour, 45

A certain Rule for finding the true South point.

In some open place set a smooth board perfectly level, by the Horizon, then with a pair of compasses make 3 or 4 Circles one within an other, as large as your board will permit ; in the Center erect a wire truly perpendicular, length a fourth part of your Circles diameter, the Sun shining in the forenoon, when the point of the shadow toucheth any one Circle, just in that touch make a marke, then waite in the afternoon untill the point of the shadow touch the same Circle, and in the same touch make an other marke ; now divide these two marks in the just middle with your compass, and draw a line from the Center to this middle point, and it shall be the true Meridian.

Of Weights and Measures.

In England we use two sorts of Weights, viz. the one called Troy, the other *Avoir du poiz*, or over weight. Now the least portion of weight is a Barly corn, taken out of the midst of the eare and dry. 24. of these grains make one penny weight ; I mean not a penny weight of our Silver, but Goldsmiths weight, which is 3 pence of our Silver. 20 peny weight make one ounce Troy, and 12 ounces make one pound Troy ; Avoir-du-poiz is by Custome, (the other by weight) and this hath 16 ounces to the pound, every ounce having 20 peny weight, every penny weight having 21 grains and 9 or 10 of a grain. The hundred weight is 112. halfe 56. quarter 28. with these few weights 1. 2. 4. 7. 1. 4. 28. so you may weigh just an hundred pound, or any weight under.

The worth of Gold.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	is worth	40	0	0	0
One ounce		3	6	8	0
One peny weight		0	3	4	0
One grain		0	0	1	2

Worth of Silver.

		L.	S.	D.	F.
One pound weight	is worth	3	0	0	0
One Ounce weight		0	5	0	0
One peny weight		0	0	3	0
One grain		0	0	0	1

C

Pound price		Hundreds price			Pound price			Hundreds price			Pound price			Hundreds price	
D.	q.	L.	S.	D.	S.	D.	q.	L.	S.	D.	S.	D.	q.	L.	S.
0	1/4	0	2	4	0	7	1/2	3	7	8	1	2	1/4	6	13
0	1/2	0	4	8	0	7	1/2	3	10	0	1	2	1/2	6	15
0	3/4	0	7	0	0	7	3/4	3	12	4	1	2	3/4	6	17
1	0	0	9	4	0	8	0	3	14	8	1	3	0	7	0
1	1/4	0	11	8	0	8	1/4	3	17	0	1	3	1/4	7	
1	1/2	0	14	0	0	8	1/2	3	19	4	1	3	1/2	7	
1	3/4	0	16	4	0	8	3/4	4	1	8	1	3	3/4	7	
2	0	0	18	8	0	9	0	4	4	0	1	4	0	7	
2	1/4	1	1	0	0	9	1/4	4	6	4	1	4	1/4	7	11
2	1/2	1	3	4	0	9	1/2	4	8	8	1	4	1/2	7	14
2	3/4	1	5	8	0	9	3/4	4	11	0	1	4	3/4	7	16
3	0	1	8	0	0	10	0	4	13	4	1	5	0	7	18
3	1/4	1	10	4	0	10	1/4	4	15	8	1	5	1/4	8	
3	1/2	1	11	8	0	10	1/2	4	18	0	1	5	1/2	8	
3	3/4	1	15	0	0	10	3/4	5	0	4	1	5	3/4	8	
4	0	1	17	4	0	11	0	5	2	8	1	6	0	8	
4	1/4	1	19	8	0	11	1/4	5	5	0	1	6	1/4	8	
4	1/2	2	2	0	0	11	1/2	5	7	4	1	6	1/2	8	
4	3/4	2	4	4	0	11	3/4	5	9	8	1	6	3/4	8	
5	0	2	6	8	0	12	0	5	12	0	1	7	0	8	
5	1/4	2	9	0	1	0	1/4	5	14	4	1	7	1/4	8	
5	1/2	2	11	4	1	0	1/2	5	16	8	1	7	1/2	9	
5	3/4	2	13	8	1	0	3/4	5	19	0	1	7	3/4	9	
6	0	2	16	0	1	1	0	6	1	4	1	8	0	9	
6	1/4	2	18	4	1	1	1/4	6	3	8	1	8	1/4	9	
6	1/2	3	0	8	1	1	1/2	6	6	0	1	8	1/2	9	
6	3/4	3	3	0	1	1	3/4	6	8	4	1	8	3/4	9	
7	0	3	5	4	1	2	0	6	10	8	1	9	0	9	

...serve that there be three larger Columes in this Table,
...guished into five other lesser columes; the Column under
...doth manifest the price of the pound weight; according
...rate of the hundred; as for *Example*, If I pay 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*
...Hundred of Hops, Cheese, or any other commodity, the
...weight whereof cometh to four pence, three farthings,
...und, and so the rest in like manner.

...hese Rule whereby you may know how much your dayly
...ce cometh to in the year. Suppose you spend two pence a
...it cometh to two pounds, two halfe pounds, two groats, and
...pence in the year. Agane, six pence a day, cometh to six
...ds, six halfe pounds, six groats, and six pence; which riseth
...2*l.* 2*s* 6*d.* in the year: the like of any other number of pence.

Tables of simple Interest at six per Cent.

I. Month.			II. Months.			III. Months.			IV. Months.			V. Months.			VI. Months.		
L.	S.	D	L.	S.	D	L.	S.	D	L.	S.	D	L.	S.	D	L.	S.	D
5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0
4	10	0	9	0	0	13	10	0	18	0	0	22	10	0	27	0	0
4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0
3	10	0	7	0	0	10	10	0	14	0	0	17	10	0	21	0	0
3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	18	0	0
2	10	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	10	0	0	12	10	0	15	0	0
2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0
1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0	7	10	0	9	0	0
1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0
0	10	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	3	0	0

...ructions for the using of these Tables of Interest.

...the Column of the left hand, you have the several sums of
...ey from 1000*l.* to 2*l.* inclusively; the twelve months at the
...d. *Lib.* standing for pounds, D for pence, S for shillings, &c:
...for *Example*: I would know the Interest of 900*l.* for six
...ths, I find 900 in the first Row leftward, and the six months
...he head, and with the meeting of the Sum with the time of six
...ths, and under the same you have 27*l.* your desire, and so of
...est.

Lib.	VII. Months			VIII. Months			IX. Months			X. Months			XI. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
1000	35	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0
900	31	10	0	36	0	0	40	10	0	45	0	0	49	10	0
800	28	0	0	32	0	0	36	0	0	40	0	0	44	0	0
700	24	10	0	28	0	0	31	10	0	35	0	0	38	10	0
600	21	0	0	24	0	0	27	0	0	30	0	0	33	0	0
500	17	10	0	20	0	0	22	10	0	25	0	0	27	10	0
400	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0
300	10	10	0	11	0	0	13	10	0	15	0	0	16	10	0
200	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0
100	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	10	0	5	0	0	5	10	0

Simple Interest at six direct per Centum

Lib.	I. Month			II. Months			III. Months			IV. Months			V. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0	2	5	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	2	0	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	15	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0	1	10	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	15	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0

Lib.	VII. Months			VIII. Months			IX. Months			X. Months			XI. Months		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
90	3	3	0	3	12	0	4	1	0	4	10	0	4	19	0
80	2	16	0	3	4	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	4	8	0
70	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	3	0	3	10	0	3	17	0
60	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	6	0
50	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	15	0
40	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	16	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
30	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	1	10	0	1	13	0
20	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
10	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0

	I. Moneths S. D.	II. Months S. D.	III. Months S. D.	IIII. Months S. D.	V. Month S. D.	VI. Months S. D.
9	0 10½	1 9¾	2 8⅖	3 7⅕	4 6 0	5 4⅘
8	0 9¾	1 7⅕	2 4⅘	3 2⅖	4 0 0	4 9⅗
7	0 8⅖	1 4⅘	2 1⅕	2 9⅗	3 6 0	4 2⅖
6	0 7 0	1 2⅖	1 9⅗	2 4⅘	3 0 0	3 7⅕
5	0 6⅕	1 0 0	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0
4	0 4⅘	0 9⅗	1 2⅖	1 7⅕	2 0 0	2 4⅘
3	0 3⅗	0 7⅕	0 10⅘	1 2⅖	1 6 0	1 9¾
2	0 2⅖	0 4⅘	0 7⅕	0 9⅗	1 0 0	1 2⅖
1	0 1⅕	0 2⅖	0 3⅗	0 4⅘	0 6 0	0 7⅕

	VII. Moneths S. D.	VIII. Months S. D.	IX. Months S. D.	X. Months S. D.	XI. Months S. D.	XII. Month S. D.
9	6 3¾	7 2⅖	8 1⅕	9 0 0	9 10⅘	10 9⅗
8	5 7⅕	6 4⅘	7 2⅖	8 0 0	8 9⅗	9 7⅕
7	4 10⅘	5 7⅕	6 3⅗	7 0 0	7 8⅖	8 4⅘
6	4 2⅖	4 9⅗	5 4⅘	6 0 0	6 7⅕	7 2⅖
5	3 6 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	6 0 0
4	2 9⅗	3 2⅖	2 7⅕	4 0 0	4 4⅘	4 9⅗
3	2 1⅘	3 4⅘	2 8⅖	3 0 0	3 3⅗	3 7⅕
2	1 4⅕	1 7⅕	1 9⅗	2 0 0	2 2⅖	2 4⅘
1	0 8⅖	0 9⅗	0 10⅘	1 0 0	1 1⅕	1 2⅗

The length of England from Lizard point to Berwick, 334 Miles

The breadth from Dover to Holy-head, is 250 Miles

Ireland containeth in length 400 Miles

In breadth 200 Miles

Solstitium Cancer, faciunt & Cornua Capræ;
Libra dies Vernusque Aries cum noctibus æquant.
Pallida Luna pluit, rubicunda flat, alba serenat.

A

Their Names	Years o Birth	Began to Reign.	Reign. Y. M	Ended their Reign.
Will. Conquer.	1023	1066 Octob. 14	20 11	571 Septemb.
William Rufus	1057	1087 Septem. 9	12 11	558 Auguſt
Henry 1	1068	1100 Auguſt 2	35 4	523 Decemb.
K. Stephen	1105	1135 Decemb. 1	18 11	504 October
Henry 2	1132	1154 Octob. 25	35 9	469 July
Richard 1	1155	1189 July 6	9 9	459 April
K. John	1165	1199 April 6	17 6	142 October
Henry 3	1207	1116 Octob. 19	56 1	386 Novemb.
Edward 1	1239	1572 Novem 16	34 8	351 July
Edward 2	1283	1307 July 7	19 6	332 January
Edward 3	1312	1326 Janu. 25	51 5	181 July
Richard 2	1366	1377 June 21	22 3	259 Septemb.
Henry 4	1367	1399 Sept. 31	13 6	245 March
Henry 5	1384	1413 March 20	9 5	236 Auguſt
Henry 6	1411	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	198 May
Edward 4	1442	1460 March 4	23 1	175 April
Edward 5	1473	1483 April 21	00 2	175 June
Richard 3	1448	1483 June 18	2 2	173 Auguſt
Henry 7	1455	1485 Aug. 21	23 11	150 April
Henry 8	1491	1508 April 22	39 9	111 January
Edward 6	1517	1547 Janu. 28	6 5	105 July
Qu. Mary	1515	1553 July 6	5 4	100 Novemb.
Qu. Elizabeth	1533	1558 Novem. 17	44 4	56 March
K. James	1566	1602 March 24	22 0	31 March
K. Charles	1600	1625 March 27	23 11	10 January

This Table is very uſefull in ſearching out the
Antiquity of ancient Evidences, that are date
by the year of ſome of theſe Kings Reigns, and
not by the year of our Lord. *Example*, Since the
25 year of King *Henry* the third, how long?
is found thus. Looke for the year in the Table
that he began to reign, which are 1116. to which
adde the 25 years, which make 1141, which ſub-
ſtract from this preſent year 1660, and the re-
mainder is the time ſince, *viz.* 519 . your deſire
ſo the like for any other.

Profitable directions.

[re]move Trees in *September, October* or *Novem:*
[t]he Moon in ♈ ♎ ♏ and be sure to set that
[side of] the Tree to the South againe, that was at or
[toward] the South before, sow seeds of round Roots,
[On]ions, Turnips, Pompions and the like, three
[or four] dayes before the Full. Geld Cattel, the
[Moon] in *Aries, Sagittarius* or *Capricorn*; after the
[full] Shear Sheep; cut hair, and sow all manner of
[seed] and graine, the Moon increasing.

[dung] Lands to destroy Weeds in the last quar-
[ter, gather] the flowers and seeds you intend to keep
[for the] year, at the Full, and the like for Herbes,
[dry] them first in the shadow, then in the Sun.

[ga]ther fruits in a dry afternoon, put every sort
[of] fruit by it selfe: let them be gathered in the
[last] quarter of the Moon: put not the bruised nor
[wind]fallings among the rest.

[Fe]ll Timber to build from Midsummer till
[Chri]ste-tide, the Moon decreasing.

England	Length	386	
	Breadth	276	Miles.
	Compasse	1532	
Ireland	Length	303	
	Breadth	279	Miles.
	Compasse	948	
Ile of Man.	Length	28	
	Breadth	18	Miles.
	Compasse	91	
Anglesey	Length	21	
	Breadth	18	Miles.
	Compasse	85	

Ifte

Isle of Wight. {Length   22
{Breadth   11 Miles.
{Compasse 37

Good Lord preserve our English Common-wealth,
  And eke in peace and safety keep the same,
And give us grace to worke for our souls health,
  In glorifying thy most holy name.

If any one desire to have the Ruler, Yard, or Wheel-
in the first page mentioned, upon intelligence
given unto this Author, he may (by him) be furnish
an easie rate.

If any Herbick Spirit or generous Gentleman be
sirous to beautifie his understanding, with the laudabl
naments of *Mathematical* knowledge, he may be infor
(if he please) by this Author, who is well experienc
these practices following.

Imprimis, the making of fixed Dyals, both in Metta
durable Colours in divers formes.

Item, the making and use of all sorts of portable
instrumental Dyals, viz. *Quadrants*, *Quadrat*, *Ring* d
Cilinder dyals, and also the making and use of that Ba
horarinm, or Staff-dyal devised some 40 yeares past, by
Author : of excellent use.

Item, the use of Globes, Sphears in plano : the *Ma*
matical Jewel, Mr. *Gunters* Sector, &c. and many o
such *Mathematical* Instruments, Geometry, or Land m
suring, with the plain Table, Theodolite, Circumfere
Mr. *Hoptons* Gedeotical Staffe, &c.

The use of Sines, Tangents and Secants, and the A
Dialling thereby performed with great certainty, and f
lity. *Arithmetick* with its parts, which is the ground
all Sciences. *Non nobis nati sumus. Deo soli laus omni*
gloria tribuatur.

<div align="right">PIGOT.</div>

A Mediciuall Dispensatory containing the whole b
of Physick, composed by the Illustrious *Renodæus*, chief P
sician to the King of *France*, Englished by Richard I
linson. Sold by G. *Sawbridge*.

<div align="center">FINIS.</div>